

## Disastrous Storm

### Along the Atlantic Coast. Loss of Life and Numer- ous Disasters Report- ed.

News From the Industrial Armies at  
Various Points. Forced to Move  
On From Ogden After a Brief  
Stay.

Silver, 01 5 8.  
SALT LAKE, April 12.—Yesterday evening, Judge Minor, of the District Court at Ogden, decided in the case of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Ogden, having landed 1200 Industrial Army, that the company had no right to do so, and he ruled that the company must take them back by 10 a. m. to-day. Unless they did so, the United States Marshal was instructed to do so forcibly, and to impress sufficient railroad stock to do it. As soon as the army heard the Court's ruling, they declared they would not go west under any circumstances. Meanwhile the Southern Pacific acknowledged the Court's authority and that it would do as ordered.

The Industrials, however, did not propose to do any such thing. They immediately sounded the bugle, gathered the army and its traps together, and with the American flag and a white flag of truce at their head, they commenced their march east, on foot. After traversing the principal parts of town, they continued on south of the town on the highway leading to the railroad where it turns to go east.

They presented an affecting sight. A number of them were in tears. It is estimated they were from ten to twelve hundred strong. A cavalry company accompanied them to see that none of them were allowed to break away. Last evening they marched about eight miles to a station near Utah where they made camp and got some kind of a supper. Here they lay waiting developments till about midnight, when a train came along from Ogden composed of empty coal and box cars. The train stopped at the station and the ragged army boarded it, lay down to rest as best they could and were soon speeding eastward, but to where, nobody here knows.

Governor West declares it as his opinion that the Southern Pacific Company must pay the expenses incurred on the Territory through landing the Industrials at Ogden. At Ogden a number of the army decided, some going north and others going south from that point.

New York, April 11.—As severe a storm as has been experienced for years, prevailed here to-day. It centered on the Jersey coast, running rapidly to the northward. It was attended by dangerous and north-easterly gales all along the New England and Middle Atlantic states. The wind at three o'clock at Block Island was blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and at Sandy Hook, at the same hour it was blowing sixty miles an hour. At ten o'clock it had increased to sixty-eight miles an hour. In the city however, the wind's highest velocity was forty miles an hour. Accompanying the gale was a very dense fog all along the coast and which was dangerous to navigation. Fortunately the fog did not cover the harbor or it might have given great trouble. Incoming steamers this evening report a tremendous gale to have been blowing outside Sandy Hook for the past twenty-four hours. Many steamers are over due and have probably been caught in the storm. The water in the bay has risen. Many schooners and other small vessels have been wrecked and many lives lost along the coast. Telegraph lines all along the Atlantic coast have been thrown down in all directions and much delay caused. The storm extended inland as far as Buffalo and at Williamsport, Pa., six inches of snow fell. The snow storm is the most severe that has visited Pennsylvania for many years.

Rear Admiral Benham, who won so much commendation by his action in asserting the rights of commerce and defending American merchant vessels in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, on January 27th, was retired from the navy to-day under the limit age.

Denver, Colo., April 11.—Capt. Grayson, who started out with Bert Hamilton's silver league and deserted in disgust, is organizing a company here to join the California coast. The Captain, who served in the British army, is confident that the Coxy movement, if backed by honest management and discipline, will be productive of good. He says a wealthy capitalist has offered to give \$1,000 to the travelers as soon as Kelly's army arrives from Utah.

Oakland, Cal., April 11.—Another brigade of the Industrial army is being organized here. Two hundred men are now on the district. Arrangements are being made for their transportation eastward this morning. This afternoon the first drill was held. USTONSTOWN, Pa., April 11.—Coxy's army started on its eastward movement at noon in bad weather. Several deserters rejoined the ranks. They stopped to-night at Chalk Hills, eight miles distant.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—Nine firemen are dead, six are seriously injured and Milwaukee's leading theater, the Davidson, is in ruins, the result of a fire which mysteriously started in the roof of the building at 4:20 this morning. The loss of the building scenery and equipments of the Lithuanian Company aggregates \$300,000, on which there is an insurance of \$250,000. Twenty firemen were upon the roof of the building, working under the chief's directions, and it was thought that the blaze was under control, when suddenly the roof bulged from

under their feet and in a moment every man was pitched into the auditorium of the theater.

Post, D. C., April 9.—As the No. 1 on the Rock Island from the Arkansas river four miles north of Hannibal, Mo., was being pulled by the engine, a masked robber jumped aboard and leveled two pistols at the engineer's head and commanded him to stop the train. The engineer resisted at first but after serious reflection, stopped the train. As soon as the train stopped several masked robbers, the actual number of which is not known, made for the express car. Jack Haren, the Wells Fargo express messenger, immediately realized the situation and quickly picked up his revolver, and stood at the car door ready to meet the bandits. When the latter reached the car they and the messenger commenced to parley as to whether the door should be opened or not. The messenger declined to open it. The robbers placed a stick of dynamite under the car door, an explosion followed which tore open the side of the car, after the explosion one of the robbers approached the car, but was killed instantly by the messenger, the others fled but one of them was also wounded by the messenger.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A St. Louis man has bought the World's Fair buildings. His name is L. C. Garrett and the price he paid is \$75,500. The money will be turned over to the South Park Board in one lump sum Tuesday. The twenty buildings in the sale cost over \$7,000,000, so that the price realized is less than one per cent. The best offers received on the first call was only \$37,700. One man even wanted the Board to make him a present of the Manufacturers' building, which cost nearly \$2,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The inquest over the body of Minnie Belle Allen was held to-day and the jury brought in a verdict, recommending that Lyprie be held to answer for her murder in case he recovers. Lyprie was engaged to her and last night he went to her home under the influence of liquor and after some words with her in the parlor, the family heard shots. They rushed into the room and found her dead and he lying with a bullet in his head. He was removed to the hospital where there is slight chance for recovery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The net gold in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was \$105,675,704, and the cash balance \$135,273,310.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 7.—Richard Waters, the last of the eccentric millionaire Water brothers of Philadelphia, who have made their home in this city for several years, died to-day. Ever since the death of his brother Lewis, which occurred a few weeks ago, he has proved incessantly and refused to touch land. The Waters had a faithful housekeeper, Mary McIntyre, who is said to have been Richard's sole heir. If true she is a millionaire. The Waters in Philadelphia are what the Vanderbilts are in New York.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—A terrible powder explosion occurred at Petersburg, Va., in which fifteen men were killed and half that many wounded. It occurred at the fireworks factory of Charles N. Romaine & Co. The fire was first discovered in an outbuilding and the employees tried to extinguish it by throwing water on it. An alarm had been turned in, and just as Chief Farley of the fire department drove into the yard the explosion occurred. The flames were soon communicated to other buildings, used for making fireworks. The loss by fire will reach \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Daughy of New York introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of a commission to examine and report upon the feasibility and desirability of constructing a boulevard from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 6.—Because the 440 men who started from San Francisco to join Coxy's army, refused to leave here, the populace was on the streets all night. The riot alarm was sounded and the Governor asked to call out the militia. Armed police, German and citizens moved to the camp of the army and inside the men leave the city. At Sacramento 800 of the industrial army arrived in eight freight cars and they were banded together like a band of sheep. As the train entered the city they raised their flags and cheered.

OSHTA, Neb., April 6.—Organized labor won its greatest victory to-day, when in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Henry C. Caldwell handed down his decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule contest. In the long legal opinion this declaration of the Court stands out most prominently. There was not a phrase, not even a word of legal verbiage about the important document, "for" Judge Caldwell declared, "I wanted it to be so plain that even the lowest man on the road could understand every word of it."

CHICAGO, April 5.—The elections of Aldermanic and town tickets was attended by many disturbances. A free-for-all fight occurred in the Twenty-third ward. Several leaders and policemen were badly bruised.

HELENA, Mont., April 5.—The city election here was a complete victory for the Republican party, their candidate for Mayor having a plurality of 700.

#### Two Greatest Stamp Collectors.

The two greatest stamp collectors in the world were M. Philippe Ferrari, son of the late Duke de Galliera, and the czar, whose collection is said by experts to be worth 3,000,000 francs. He began to make it when he was czarowitz, and has been adding to it ever since. M. Ferrari, who cast away a fortune, or rather several fortunes which he conceived to be ill gotten and said he had no right to inherit, hoards stamps as misers hoard money. He has quantities, which he says will be valuable to his heirs should he live to a great age.—London Truth.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of The Record.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1894.

The Democratic Senators privately admit that they are not confident of passing the tariff bill, and the wildest man no longer talks of passing it by the first of May. There is much gossip of an attempt being made to attach a free coinage amendment to the bill, but even if the attempt is to be made, which is not certain, it cannot be done until the bill reached the amendment stage, which is some time off.

Democratic Senators positively refused to grant a hearing to a delegation of New England women mill-workers, who came to Washington to protest against the injustice of the tariff bill in dealing with matters in which the mill workers are vitally interested but they got a hearing—Republican Senators gave it to them—and their objections to the bill will be stated to the Senate and to the country by Republican Senators during the debate on the tariff bill, which opened to-day, according to programme.

Those Democratic Congressmen who have been backing other applicants for the position are as mad over the announcement that the "ex" rule is again to be violated, and Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, who was public printer under the first Cleveland administration, is to again have that office, as they have been all along because Han, Frank W. Palmer, admittedly one of the best public printers the country ever had, has not only been allowed to keep the office, but was actually begged to keep it until Mr. Cleveland got ready to select his Democratic successor.

The fight in the House to give the seat now held by Representative Joy of Mo., to a Democratic contestant who was not elected, which has been waged for more than a week without success, notwithstanding some very atrocious acts of Speaker Crisp, has brought out the fact that there are a score or more of Democrats in the House who are too conscientious to take part in the theft of the seat merely to add one more to a Democratic majority of ninety. But the act will doubtless be consummated this week, in spite of the protests of Republicans and the non-voting of conscientious Democrats, as the alternatives are being arrested and brought in and a voting Democratic majority will probably be obtained.

It is just now a little puzzling to know why Secretary Crisp should have considered it necessary to go to New York to assure the bankers of that city that Mr. Cleveland would make no concessions to the silver men in Congress. Why wasn't the veto message considered assurance enough? Some of the silver men express the fear that the administration is making arrangements for another bond issue, similar to the last one. Be that as it will, it may be set down as reasonably certain that Congress will not follow Mr. Cleveland's recommendation by authorizing a bond issue.

Senator Vorhees was a little staggered the other day when confronted by the Democratic Governor of Indiana, and his staff, who had come to Washington to protest against the tariff bill as it now stands. He couldn't turn them down, like he did the New England women, so they had a short but sharp word battle, the Senator and the Governor being the chief fighters. Governor Matthews, who is understood to be a candidate for Senator Vorhees' seat in the Senate, told the Senator that the Indiana Democrats demanded a restoration of the original free list of the Wilson bill. Vorhees denied it, and said that Matthews had been trying to work up Democratic opposition to the bill, hoping to use it to advance his Senatorial aspirations. Matthews gave him no answer, but the matter would figure in the Senatorial election.

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